



## MEMORANDUM

TO: NFPA TC on Hazardous Materials Protective Clothing and Equipment  
FROM: Stacey Van Zandt  
DATE: September 20, 2010  
SUBJECT: NFPA 1991 ROP TC FINAL Ballot Results (F2011)

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The Final Results of the NFPA 1991 ROP Letter Ballot are as follows:

28 Members Eligible to Vote  
4 Not Returned (Kelly, Roberts, Thompson, and Wisner)  
23 Affirmative (Includes 3 affirmative with comments –Corrado, Fithian, & Kavalesky)  
1 Negative (Stull)

There are two criteria necessary to pass ballot [(1) affirmative  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote and (2) simple majority].

- (1) The number of affirmative votes needed for the proposal/comment to pass is 16.  
(28 eligible to vote - 4 not returned - 0 abstentions =  $24 \times 0.66 = 15.84$ )
- (2) In all cases, an affirmative vote of at least a simple majority of the total membership eligible to vote is required. This is the calculation for simple majority:  
[28 eligible  $\div 2 = 14 + 1 = (15)$ ]

Reasons for negative votes, etc. from alternate members are not included unless the ballot from the principal member was not received.

According to the final ballot results, all ballot items received the necessary  $\frac{2}{3}$  required affirmative votes to pass ballot.

1991-17 4.3.17 (Log # CP14)

Affirmative with Comment

**Fithian, W. SEI Comment:** The following changes should be implemented for clarification:

**4.3.18** During each inspection, ~~the~~ certification organization.....

1991-37 7.6 (Log # 44)

Negative

**Stull, J.** This is a matter of correlation and will be dealt with at the TCC level.

1991-58a 8.23.3.1, 8.23.4, 8.23.5 (Log # CP18)

Affirmative with Comment

**Corrado, S.** SATRA TM144, *Friction (Slip Resistance) of Footwear and Floorings*, should be replaced with the consensus standard DIN EN ISO 13287, *Personal Protective Equipment - Footwear - Test Method for Slip Resistance*.

**Fithian, W. SEI Comments:**

In order to be consistent with other NFPA Standards, there is a better alternative to the SATRA method. SEI is recommending the following changes to the proposed Slip Resistance Test.

**Kavalesky, P.** In order to be consistent with other NFPA Standards, there is a better alternative to the SATRA method. Intertek is recommending the following changes to the proposed Slip Resistance Test.

Revise the following text:

**7.5.9** Footwear ~~soles~~ shall be tested for slip resistance as specified in Section 8.23, Slip Resistance Test, and shall have a ~~static~~ coefficient of friction of ~~0.75~~ 0.20 or greater.

**8.23.1 Application.** This test method shall apply to vapor-protective footwear element ~~soles~~.

**8.23.4 Procedure.** Slip resistance shall be performed in accordance with ~~ASTM F 489, in a dry condition~~ DIN EN ISO 13287, Personal Protective Equipment - Footwear - Test Method for Slip Resistance, in the following configurations:

Add new text as follows:

a) Footwear shall be tested both in the flat and heel positions.

b) Footwear shall be tested in both the dry and wet conditions, with the wet condition consisting of distilled water with surfactant added to reach a 0.05% concentration.

c) Footwear shall be tested on both a quarry tile surface and on a stainless steel surface.

**8.23.5 Report.** The ~~static~~ coefficient of friction average of ~~four readings obtained from each heel and ball of sole~~ all specimens for each configuration shall be recorded and reported as the average of a total footwear sole.

**8.23.6 Interpretation.** ~~One or more footwear specimens failing this test. The average coefficient of friction for each configuration shall constitute failing~~ be used to determine pass/fail performance.